FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1848. It is extremely probable that the Parliamen tary practice of England, at least in the House of Commons, will be improved by an imitation of some of the peculiar features exhibited in the late French Chamber of Deputies and in the House of Representatives at Washington. Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE, the Speaker of the House of Commens, is of opinion that business would be much facilitated by limiting the speakers to half an hour each, and by giving the power to move the Previous Question, as with you; or, in other words. the power of closing the debate, either instanter, or at some day and hour to be fixed. To limit the duration of the speeches would only, he says, increase the number of the speakers, unless the duration of the debate was also limited. There is House; and, unless something is done to limit the cacoethes loquendi, the session of Parliament will soon extend to the whole year. The speeches reported during the last session filled 6,420 columns. or nearly a mile in length of HANSARD'S DEBATES : and, had they been reported in full and spread out they would have reached a mile and a half. The forms of the House of Commons require that eighteen questions shall be taken upon all bills during their progress, and any and all of these questions may, at present, be interminably debated. Questions of adjourning the debate, or of adjourning the House, may continually be raised; and a measure may be defeated by the members leaving the House and reducing the number present to below forty. The eighteen motions required to be agreed to upon each bill, are as follows :

1. Motion for leave to bring in the bill.

3. That it be read a second time, on a day named.

That it be now read a second time. 5. That it be committed on a day named. 6. That it be committed.

7. That the Speaker leave the Chair. Then, after having passed through committee:

8. That the report be read on a day named. . That the report be now received.

10. That the report be now read.

11. That the amendments be now read a second time. 12. That the House do concur with their committee in the

said amendments.

13. That the bill be engrossed.

14. That it be read a third time on a day named. 15. That it be now read a third time.

16. That the bill do pass.
17. That the following be the title of the bill.
18. That A and B do carry this bill to the Lords.

I do not know how far this practice is conforma ble to yours, but it appears to me to be capable of great simplification and abridgment. Mr. Curtis is much praised by the English journals for the fulness and perspicuity of his answers, and the Times speaks of your parliamentary practice in terms of great commendation.

Late debates in the House of Commons, as well as the proceedings of the committee upon the subject of slavery, tend to prove that the difficulty of legislating upon that matter in England is almost as great as it is with you. The committee had delegated to it the task of reporting what were the best means for the final extinction of the slave trade : but after a protracted investigation, and after passing some ten or eleven resolutions which are tantamount to declaration that the system hitherto pursued by this country had proved utterly inadequate to produce the desired effect, the members seem to have taken fright at the novelty of their own views, and separated without reporting any opinion on the main question. The problem whether it be possible for the African negro and the man of European race to co-exist in the same society on a footing of equality, has reached a stage in its progress towards a prac-tical solution that forces the full amount of its difficulties upon our convictions. We have no wish to nestion the dictum that all the powers of the most civilized races may exist in a latent state in the yet uncivilized Africans. We are as sincere and anxious in our desire that the negroes should experience the treatment of fellow-men, as the most zealous member of the Anti-slavery Society here, or the most rampant abolitionist with you. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, between which no tribe or race has been able to cross in less than the lapse of centuries. There is no record of a people civilized per saltum : there is no record of any considerable number of individuals of an uncivilized race raising themselves to an equality with men of civilized races. And all experience shows the difficulty and danger of civilized communities admitting large numbers of any uncivilized race to a full participation in the rights of citizenship.

In the British and French colonies alone can the experiment be said to have been fully tried of placing a highly civilized race and a race comparatively uncivilized upon a footing of perfect equality. In the French colonies the result has been a HAYTIEN republic, where whites, and even men of mixed blood, are all but proscribed, and where perpetual anarchy prevails. The English experiment is too recent to enable us to predicate its results with confidence : but the diminution of productive industry, and the destruction of capital dependant upon would seem to indicate that the communities in which it has been instituted will have a hard struggle to hold their places among civilized societies. One thing, however, is evident, and that is, that slavery cannot be put an end to so long as the slavetrade exists. Facts and figures, if they prove any thing-we remember that George Canning said that " facts and figures were two things which he specially distrusted;" yet, if they are to be believed upon any point, they may upon this-that, after all the exertions made by Great Britain, for nearly half a century, to suppress the slave trade, the number of slaves experted from the coast of Africa in 1848 falls short only a very few hundreds of the number exported in 1807! The slave trade of Brazil alone in 1848 almost equals in magnitude the slave trade of the whole western world in 1807. It is a lamentable fact that just so fast, and in the exact proportion, in which the industry and wealth of Brazil have been developed, so have the demand and the supply of slave labor and the slave trade gathered round the terminus of the Electric Telebeen increased. The extinction of slavery is as far graph. Connecting this gathering with the arrival from being accomplished as ever: it has become more concentrated; a larger portion of the earth has quired of a very sedate but rather anxious-looking been freed from its influences; but, so far as re- gentleman, what news was expected? He seemed spects the number of human beings who are ope- to pity my ignorance, and replied: "Why, don't rated upon by its existence, and the amount of sorrow, guilt, and suffering which that existence causes. there has been little if any diminution in either. The extinction of the slave trade, as an absolutely necessary preliminary step to the extinction of slavery, is a problem yet to be solved, and English le-gislators appear to have abandoned the study of it nouncing the progress of the Continental revolutions in despair. Among the acts of Parliament passed of last spring, than was exhibited by this collection during the last session are two relative to the slave trade. In one the "republic of the Equator" agrees with Great Britain "to abolish the traffic carried on in negroes brought from Africa." By the

the Court of Rome became operative on the 4th instant, when it received the Royal assent. The principal enactments of this bill are the establish- and his shilling or halfcrown in London. The peoment of diplomatic relations with the "Sovereign ple gathered round the Telegraph Office were, howof the Roman States." The substitution in the House of Lords of the words in italics for the ori-

The bill for establishing diplomatic relations with

upaolding the supremacy of the Crown. The bill London is as healthy as usual at this season. so cautiously worded that many persons think his Holiness will regard it as an insult, and that it

wil be inoperative. LORD JOHN RUSSELL has left Ireland, and has oined her Majesty in Scotland. What was the object, or what has been the result of his conference mence against the parties concerned in the late outwhat reason it is not stated-wishes an amnesty for the past towards all ecclesiastical offenders. ties, whether lay or clerical, should be treated alike. behalf. All sorts of rumors are affoat with respect at the town of Carrick on Suir, and on the Slievenamon mountains, under the management of Mr. being an inmate of the Castle of Dublin, to be produced as a witness for the Crown at the approaching trials.

The bill providing for the recommencing proceedinge upon bills at a subsequent session at the stage which they had reached at a preceding one, will very much facilitate business, and save a great deal of valuable time. You have, I believe, adopted a similar measure in your Congress.

Lord George Bentinck says that he does not intend to visit Ireland, and that he never intended to do so. He has published a letter in answer to the state of siege, but also the suspension of the libsome sympathizers with Mr. Mitchell. He says' erty of the press. that he regards Mitchell as a traitor to his Queen, and a felon by the verdict of a jury. He speaks in high terms of approval of the course adopted towards Ireland by Lord John Russell's Ministry, and intimates that, if these sentiments are to make him unpopular, he does not care twopence for the popularity he loses thereby.

The Times newspaper has lately published two or three very ably written articles, in which it adopts a much improved tone of speaking about the United States. The writer says that he has been re- fort has, by its rejection of the treay with Denmark, CHESTERFIELD. Mr. WOODFALL is preparing a new monstrated with for representing that the American papers from which he so frequently quotes, the New York Herald and Tribune, fairly typify the temper and feeling of the United States towards England. He hopes that they do not; but since their circulation is, he states, greater than those of other American journals, he cannot avoid inferring together with France and England, but their present ship of Junius." thinks that these letters produced that they speak the sentiments of the people in the same proportion. It would not be difficult, even If PRUSSIA gives way and allows the Frankfort Paradmitting his statements, to refute his conclusions. liament to reject a reaty which she has made, she No doubt he is aware of this himself, but he seems loses every attribute of sovereignty, and acknowdesirous of retreating from his false position with ledges that she has no power to make a treaty. If the least possible admission of error.

perceive in VANCOUVER'S ISLAND a future bone of therefore, the settlement of the island must either thing to do. be abandoned or delegated to others. The Hudsomething should be done, it is probable that the of government, what will be the difficulties in Gertlement and improvement of an important colony confederacy has a number of vested, varying, and that England could provide in a similar manner for the individual form of government of the States is not produce men capable of discharging properly the official duties connected with their local government, and that it was necessary to send out persons from England to hold such positions. This was certainly not the case with the United States during the greater part of their colonial history; and when they asserted their independence, they found men not only capable of wielding a colonial government under the direction of Great Britain, but also of establishing a government of their own, in opposition to, and in defiance of, the mother country. The ime is not, perhaps, very distant when British In-

dia and Canada may have similar power. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14. London is comparatively empty and quiet, but the good citizens appear to have always some excitable matter or other before them. Passing along Lothof some important news from the Continent, I inyou know that the result of the race for the great St. Leger stakes, at Doncaster, has arrived, and we are anxious to know the name of the winning horse " I do not think that I ever beheld more auxious suspense in the faces of a crowd round a of betters upon a horse-race. But I have before alluded to the rage for betting and for adventuring of desolation : her palaces are filled with soldiery; upon what are called " sweepstakes," which seems to pervade all classes of the London population. It other slavery is abolished by the Imaum of Muscat, is carried to such an extent that the attention of Parliament has been directed to it. But if the Peer can legally bet his thousands at Epsom or Newmarket, we do not see why the porter should not hazever, all of the middle and well-dressed class.

The CHOLERA is now rife at the following cities

in this act is to affect any laws now in force for on the 8th. I do not hear of any cases in England.]

accepted the mediation of England and France with Italy, and conferences have been opened by the negotiators; but, in so doing, Austria has, in great any one man, or any body of men, to trifle thus measure, prescribed her own conditions. She demands that the sovereignty of the Lombardo-Veniwth Lord Clarendon, is yet unknown. One re- tian provinces shall be preserved for her, and perport is that an abolition of the vice-regal court has emptorily declines surrendering an inch of territory evil. been determined upon. Another is, that a difference to Charles Albert. She will grant certain adminiso opinion exists between the two noble conferees in trative reforms, and a liberal constitution to MILAN respect to the judicial proceedings about to com-nence against the parties concerned in the late outtreak. Among Mr. O'Brien's papers some have tria as Hungary and some of the other provinces of an interview with the illustrious stranger. It is een found which implicate the Catholic ecclesias- the empire. The social condition of Paris is evi- two hundred and ninety-two years since it last faical body to a very great extent. Four prelates, dently fast returning to its former state. The Pre- vored our earth with a visit. It will not however, including an archbishop, are said to be compromised sident of the National Assembly, M. Marrast, gave a come so near us as it did in 1264, when the disin these disclosures. Lord John Russell.-for grand ball at the Hotel of the Presidency on he even- play was terrific, "great, bright, and spreading ing of the 7th, to fifteen hundred persons. This was at- long broad tail," as described in the annals of Col tended by the representatives of every pirty, the mar. In the year 1556 its distance from the earth The Lord Lieutenant, it is said, desires that all par- corps diplomatique, &c. The other members of the was less than seven millions of miles. It will not Government are about giving similar entert inments, during the present visit be nearer than thirty milcertainly an increasing number of speakers in the One curious circumstance connected with the Pre- and fêtes, receptions, and balls are becoming the or- lions of miles. In 1556 it was in its ascending mier's visit to Ireland is, that he has been subported der of the day. It is stated that M. Arrac is about node; it is now passing the descending one, as in to attend Mr. O'Brien's trial as a witness on his publishing a pamphlet in reply to certain parts of 1264. M. LAMARTINE'S address. Lamartine's honor indebted to Lamartine for the manner in which he bore the weight of public affairs, and the skill with which he restrained and moderated proceedings on the part of his colleagues, which would irevitably have led to an awful anarchy throughout France. Prince Louis Napoleon has accepted the nomination as a candidate for election to one of the vacant places in the representation of Paris in the National Bordeaux. Amidst all the apparent security at Now, we do not wish to say a word against either projects of the "Red Republic," and the Government considers it necessary not only to continue is the proprietor and publisher of "Amymone,

SPAIN still remains in a state of tanquillity under NARVAEZ, although there are rumes of outbreaks in Catalonia, and of the republicanfaction acting in harmony with the Carlists. Therehave been some additional arrests in Madrid. Whatever may be what Spain especially requires.

GERMANY is the theatre of attraction at the present moment. The National Pariament at Frankcaused the powerful and popular ministry of the Archdoke to resign. This, with he defeat of the says two new works are preparing in America. Prussian ministry at Berlin, has thrown all Germa- Sir David Brewster has been engaged for some ny into confusion. The central power will not be years in investigating the authorship of Junius hardy enough to go to war with Piassia and Northern Germany, and the whole of Northern Europe, LEAN. Mr. BRITTON, in his late work on the "Author the Central Government now retracts, where is the Some very far-seeing politicians fancy that they power of " United Germany ?"

The majority at Frankfort was produced by the contention between the United States and Great union of the extreme revolutionists with the party Britain. The importance of this island, from its who have always been violent for the dismembergeographical position, in the event of a communica- ment of Denmark, but the majority caused by this ion being made through the Isthmus of Panama union was only 14 in a body of 684. The Archbetween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also duke John is said to have formed a new ministry, from its fertility, mineral wealth, and especially its at the head of which is Baron Vox Arnim as Minis extensive coal deposites, so valuable and necessary ter of Foreign Affairs. It is thought that this will to the success of any steam communication between lead to new combinations in the Central Parliament, California or Oregon and China, have, it is said, and to the final acceptance of the treaty. Thus attracted the attention of the people of the United States, and induced an irregular colonization by squatters, from which future difficulties may arise. Frankfort are only now beginning to be felt. This Colonization by the British is regarded as the best is the first idea the constitution-mak a will have and, in fact, the only means of preventing this con- received of the conflict of State and I deral rights. tingency. The mode proposed to secondish this discount of the mode proposed to secondish the m neither more nor less than to cede to the Hudson's but before they can even attempt to do this they Bay Company the exclusive right of colonizing the have to constitute and define the pour by which island until the year 1859. A great deal of discussions such redress is to be enforced. How that is to be sion, both in Parliament and through the press, has done appears to be a puzzle as great to those who been had upon the subject. The opposers of the administration charge the Government with having in this affair sanctioned a huge "job;" but they have any opinion on the matter, either as to the future have not, by any means, proved the assertion. Nor have they proposed a better plan of colonization. tive Sovereigns as members of a confederated em-The administration say that British settlement is pire. Collectively, however, they affirm that these necessary; that it is not probable that the House difficulties will soon be removed, and that then all of Commons would grant the necessary funds for will go along smoothly. This is a good deal like direct colonization by the Government; and that, saying, when the work is done there will be no-

The citizens of the United States who are conson's Bay Company have come forward both with versant with the history of their constitution will the money and a plan of operation. They propose to take the island until 1859, to sell the land in small allotments, and apply the proceeds, as has been done elsewhere, to the purposes of colonization. Upon the whole, admitting it recessary that the states have equal and tion. Upon the whole, admitting it recessary that the history of their constitution will or only wounded. We give this report as it reached us, without the history of their constitution will or only wounded. We give this report as it reached us, without the money and a plan of operation. They propose to take the island until 1859, to sell the land in the way of the legislators at Frankfort. If the question of State rights is yet at times a vexing subject also rumored that he bridge of Grany ferry, about a mile from the city of Wate ford on the road to Carrick, shared a similar form. tion. Upon the whole, admitting it necessary that similar rights, and where all have a republican form best possible has been done, providing for the set. many, where each component part of the proposed without any expense to the mother country. Would in some instances, conflicting interests, and where a few more of her distant possessions! It was a as varying as human ingenuity can well devise! curious observation made by Lord John Russell. The Regent (the good old Archduke John) and the the other day, that many of the British colonies did President of the Parliament (Mr. Von Gagen) are two of the best men possible for the emergency. We have both hopes and fears for the result. The King of Prussia has not yet formed his new Ministay. It is said that there is no reason to dread a rupture in the peace of Northern Europe. A large majority of the Assembly at Frankfort desires no other settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question than such as is desired by all impartial third parties. The difficulty has arisen from the treaty of peace with Denmark having been made by "one of the Kings of Germany" without submitting it to the consideration of the central power, although the first law promulgated by the representatives of Germany declared that all treaties of peace and alliance shall be submitted to the National Assembly. This, although a question of principle, is also one of etiquette, and will be, it is hoped, easily got over under the consideration of the yet absolutely unfixed, and, of course, loose working of German

national law. HUNGARY, now that she has obtained a very fair approximation to self-government, shows a loyal attechment towards Austria, voting troops by acclamation to fight against the Italians. This is hardly generous. The Hungarlans having recovered their liberty, ought to have a little sympathy for other

nations who are battling in the same holy cause. Of ITALY there is not much more to be said. The King of Sardinia is fast recovering the good opinion of his subjects, which had been somewhat shaken by his reverses; by the end of the month he will have 80,000 troops, well equipped, and ready to take the field. MILAN presents a desperate scene her theatres, her promenades, and her churches are all deserted. An extensive popular insurrection has taken place at LEGHORN, and the whole of TUSCANY is ready for, if not absolutely engaged in, revolt.

The Neapolitan army has landed in Sigilly, and

commenced the bombardment of Messina; it will be war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, unless some third influential Power steps in to prevent the horrid conflict. There is not a single word of news

Again we have rumors of the POTATO CROP be-ing almost exhausted, and of the stock of old wheat would join the rebels. What their ultimate proceeding was There is very little new in France. Austria has on hand being very small; but speculation is at the with such an important article as bread. The collection and publication of national agricultural statistics would in a great measure correct this flagrant

> The approaching Comet is undoubtedly the lead ing event in scientific matters. It has been seen

The atmospheric railway has probably received to the state of Ireland. One account states that will not be affected, however, by this rejoinder, its death-blow by the abandonment of that mode of new organizations and combinations are hatching which applies only to differences of opinion upon traction by the South Devon Railway Company, public matters. The French nation were deeply after having spent £300,000 in experimenting upon it. The system is found to be too expensive. It costs £108 to earn £100! No more need be said about it. Punch places it in his obituary of

this week. The business of reviewing is carried on in England in a very shameful, or rather shameless manner. For instance, Miss Lynn's "Amymone" is very highly extolled in Bentley's Magazine, and Assembly. M. Mole is certain of his election at John S. Mills's "Political Economy" in Fraser's. Paris, there is still a dread of communist plots, and of these publications, for we have no doubt but each is excellent in its way but it happens that BENTLEY and that Mr. PARKER, the publisher of Fraser, i also the publisher of Mr. Mills's book. Verbum sap.

The subject of Juxius is just now engrossing much of the attention of the LITERARY world. It is so far from being exhausted that a new harvest of publications is ready for the sickle. Mr. Courton, the editor of the Britannia newspaper, has just the defects of NARVAEZ's administration, it has, at published a volume relative to Junius. Mr. Murleast, the merit of being a strong one, and this is RAY advertises a new work on the same subject. Lady Francis is about producing some new arguments in favor of her husband being the author. gentleman in Sussex is writing in favor of Lord edition for Mr. Bohn. The Gentlemen's Magazine and is inclined to ascribe it to Mr. LACHLAN MACcourse seems unavoidably to have that tendency. a very extensive influence on the public mind, and led to pany of the political privileges and advantages which the people of England now possess The addition of the Corporation and Test acts, Cathole emancipation and reform in Parliament might, he says, "have been unknown in the pre sent age if the Letters of Junius had not led the way to that free and unfettered expression of publie opinion which has produced such important results." If a tenth part of this be true, the peoole of England ought to spare no pains to discover

the author d a work to which they owe so much. SEPTEMBER 15 .- The principal news of the orning is the surrender of Messina to the Neapolitan troops. Her a bombardment of some hours. An interesting debate is going on in the French Chamber, in which M. THIERS, as the head of the practical party, akes a prominent part. A song called "Monsieur Credit" has been seized by the police in Paris. The Duke of Bordeaux is known y this name, being regarded by his party as the estorer of confidence and credit. The name of HENRI DE BOURBON is also anagramized into Roi de Bonheur. Ireland is threatening again. * *

> Extracts from the Newspapers. IRELAND.

The Cork Examiner of the 13th Sepumber contains the following:

bances in the crunty of Waterford. Information was received by the police authorities this day that the police bar rack at Portlaw was attacked at an early hour by a body o rack at Portlaw was attacked at an early hour by a body of armed peasantry. The barrack was occupied by ten police, commanded by consuble O'Regan. After a short struggle the assailants were put to flight, but not without serious loss on either side; two of the police having been shot and several of the assailants tuving been killed and others seriously wounded. It is not known whether the police were shot dead or only wounded. We give this report as it reached us, with-

imilar fate.

"By the arrival of he Youghal coach at 12 o'clock w have confirmatory intel gence with respect to the latter bridge.
"The troops stationed at Youghal barracks were dispatched at early dawn this norning to Cappoquin by a steamer, on their route to the localities said to be disturbed. It may be mentioned in confination of this movement of troops to-wards Waterford that two detachments have received orders to hold themselves in inmediate readiness to leave Cork as a garrison for Youghal and Middleton, to replace the troops sent on. They may have marched out of Cork before this."

The subjoined account of this fresh outbreak

comes from Kilkemy: "The intelligence fom Carrick and the surrounding dis "The intelligence fom Carrick and the surrounding district has been much more alarming than we had then anticipated. No doubt nov remains of the fact of an insurgent force having assembled and shown a spirit of the utmost determination. The main body of the rebels, said to be 4,000 strong, is encamped on Aheny Hill, in the county of Tipperary, but immediately adjoining the slate quarries, in this county. The position is an extremely strong one, and every possible measure appears to have been taken to add to its security. There is no doubt that leaders of some military experience are in the camp, and the presenter are in the camp, and the presenter are being results. perience are in the camp, and the peasantry are being regularly drilled. They are diefly armed with pikes, but many have rifles. Richard O'German is said to be the chief in command, and Doheny is also said to be among them. The com-missarist is regularly supplied by the neighboring farmers, who voluntarily send in cattle and other provisions, knowing that otherwise they would have to surrender them by com-

"At about 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday a detachment from the camp proceeded to the police barrack of the Slate Quar-ries, which the constabilary had only quitted twenty minutes previously, to take refere at Piltown. The insurgents at some distance from the housefired through the windows, but, finding that there was not any persons within, they soon took possession of it, and ultimately set it on fire, reducing the en-tire house and furniture to ashes. Rumor states that all the other surrounding consabulary stations were attacked, and that in some cases the police were disarmed, whilst in others the men had fortunately quitted their harracks previously, and retired upon Carrick and Clonmel. The driver and guard of the Cork mail, which arrived here about ten o'clock last night, report that the police had quitted the Glenbower station, and had retired to that of Nine-mile-house. Shortly previous to the arrival of the coach at the latter place a party of insurgents had surrounded the station, and demanded that the unity eir arms. The police refused, and, upon the insurgen their arms. The police refused, and, upon the insurgents proceeding to attack the house, the little garrison fired out, and put the belligerents to flight. The guards states that he saw one man, an athletic young peasant, lying dead on the road, and the people of the neighborhood told him that many had been wounded. He was also told that the insurgents had only gone for a reinfercement, and that they would soon return from the camp to take vengeance for the loss of their contrade.

"Rumors, which are not yet authenticated, assert that skirmish took place yesterday between the police and insurgents, in which some were killed on both sides. Another re-House of Lords of the words in italics for the original words, which had reference to an ecclesiastical head, has an eye to probable changes in the Government of that country. No person is to be received as an ambassador, &c. from the Court of Rome who shall be in holy orders, &c., and nothing

we have not yet ascertained.
"A gentleman from Kilmaganny assures us that he has conversed with a person who obtained a very near view of the rebel camp upon Aheny Hill, and saw a large force being drilled to the exercise of the pike, whilst others were engaged in slaughtering the cattle and cooking at an immense fire lighted on the centre of the hill. He also states that there were three pieces of cannon on the hill, which the rebels had obtained by a successful attack on Curraghmore-house. During the night fires were blazing on all the surrounding hills."

The Liversool Journal of September 16th has the annexed Telegraphic despatch from London, purporting to give the latest news:

"CLONMEL, SEPTEMBER 14 .- The out-offices of a Pro-

"CLONMEL, SEPTEMBER 14.—The out-offices of a Protestant clergymm were burnt down last night and a farmer shot for refusing to give up arms.

"The 3d Buffs came into Clonmel to-day, and had twenty-eight of their men handcuffed for having shouted repeal.

"The insurgent camp is now seven miles fron Clonmel, and I am informed that they roast the bufflocks and sheep on iron gates. They are pressing every one to join them. "A real rebellion has broken out at last. The rebel

posted in almos inaccessible positions on Newtown and Kilacthomas hill. Doheny commands in the county of Wa "The troopsyesterday only captured nine scouts. Las

night there was a general rising of the peasantry within about six miles from farrick. Many had guns. "At six o'clek a large body marched to attack the police

station at Glenlower, about eight miles from Clonmel. The police were prearing to take refuge in Carrick when the rebels fired on hem. The police returned the fire, and the bels fired on bem. The police returned the fire, and the fight lasted a warter of an hour. The result was that a number of the naurgents were killed, and only three of the police wounded. The rebels fled, and the dead bodies were left behind.

"The police save fled from all the outer stations, and to

night, it is feared, will reveal some awful scenes." On the above the Journal remarks, that it was " receive late last evening from the office of the Electric Telegraph 'Company. Our readers must judge for themselves as 'giving full credit to the statement. The Dublin papers o yesterday morning via Holyhead, in the usual way, reached us yesterday evening, and they distinctly stated that the trains arriving at four o'clock yesterday morning, in Dublin, from the south, had no confirmation of the slarming rumors of Thursday. We suppose that the Electric Telegraph Company have obtained their information by an arrival at Bristol. We have taken every precaution to prove the authenticity of the communication; but, in reply to our messages of inquiry forwarded to London, we are only informed that the news went by Crewe to the metropolis, and was thence telegraphed to Liverpool."

The Liverpool Times says that "accounts received from the south of Ireland lead, to the belief that the disturbance referred to at Carrick, and the whole district of the valley of the Suir, are much more of an agrarian than a political nature. 'The movement,' says the Dublin Freeman, 'if it could be called a rising, was a rising of poverty, and not a manifestation of political discontent. As to the presence of Doheny, Mr. O'Gorman, or Mr. O'Mahony, it is a pure fabrication ; none of these gentlemen were ever said to have been present by any of the parties who spoke of what they saw or even heard in the vicinity.' In fact, it was purely guerrilla warfare directed against certain landlords who have lately distrained upon the growing crops of their tenants for arrears of rent; and the absence of any political feeling on the part of the rioters has been throughout remarkable. The movements of the party were irregular and without concert. At one moment the insurgents are reported to be on the hill at Carrickbeg, at another at Lowry bridge; in the evening they are said to be encamped at Curraghmore wood, and the next morning they appear at Kilmacthemas."

FRANCE.

The debate on the interminable subjects, "the right to la bor" and "the hours of labor," have occupied a considerable portion of the Assembly's time. The latter question has been set at rest for the present by the vote of the Assembly in favor of abrogating the system laid down and acted upon by Louis Blanc and others.

Another convoy of insurgents sentenced to transportation left Paris for Havre on the 12th instant.

The commission appointed to regulate the indemnity to be paid to the French colonists, in consequence of the abolition of slavery, meet every day. It appears that three plans have been proposed: the first denies the right of the colonists to an indemnity, but accords it to their necessities; the second recognises the right of the colonists to a full indemnity, according to the value of the slaves emancipated; the third plan fixes the indemnity at 120,000,000 francs, (£4,800,000,) to be divided amongst the colonists.

Prince Louis Napoleon has written a letter, dated London to his uncle Jerome, approuncing his intention to take his seat the National Assembly in case he shall be elected a repre-

riginal amount.

three vacancies in the representation of the department of the

In the Assembly, Lamartine's amendment, pldging th State to provide labor for all its citizens, was lost, amidst much tumult, by a majority of 187 to 59. NAPLES AND SICILY.

The advices from Sicily are discouraging for the cause of the people. A large body of Neapolitan troops left Naples on the 30th ultimo, in several war steamers. These troops had effected a landing at Messina, but were subsequently repulsed by the Sicilians.

A steamer, which had arrived from Messina at Genoa, and which left the former town on the 3d, aunounced that the struggle had commenced. At six in the morning, Messina was fired on by 18 gun-boats, as well as by the citadel, but the town answered with such spirit that the gun-boats were damaged and compelled to retire. They then went to the Terra Nuova, where they threw a great number of balls to clear the shore of some batteries which were established there. The Sicilians made feint of a retreat, having spiked their guns, when the gun-boats landed 500 or 600 Swas, upon whom the Sicilians turned with fury, and massacred part, carrying their heads on bayonets through the city, and making prisoners of the rest. At half-past two in the afternoon the 3d the advantage appeared to be on the side of the Scilians. Several houses were then burning in the town.

Finally, we regret to learn that the important intelliger has been received, by means of telegraph, by the French Government, via Marseilles, that Messina had been taken by the Neapolitan troops, after a bombardment of the most frightful kind. The stege lasted five days. The city is in ruins 7,000 of the unfortunate inhabitants took refuge in the English and French vessels, which, however, did not further interfere than to afford that protection which humanity dictated. The two Admirals, however, jointly called upon the Neapolitan fleet not to attack Palermo, and when the accounts let this request had been respected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In consequence of the frequent collisions of railway trains on curves, a signal has been invented in England which pro-mises good results. It is worked by a crank, which moves a wire on poles, like the electric telegraph, and operates at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. If a train approaches, the lookout turns the crank, and a signal is made at the dis-

It is contended in England that the cholera does not attack persons who live near breweries or mineral springs, in consequence of the counter-influence of carbonic acid gas evolved there. All the watering places with springs that emit this gas escaped the pestilence in Germany, Spain, and England. To these we may add Ballston and Saratoga.

The act of the British Parliament which permits the estal lishment of diplomatic relations with the Pope forbids the re-ceiving of any ambassador in return who is in holy orders. Dr. James and his wife, missionaries from the United States were recently lost in a vessel off Hong Kong.

The number of persons who have travelled on the British railways the six months previous to the 30th of June was over twenty-six millions.

The King of the Belgians has refused to receive the French Minister because he was once a shoemaker in Brussels. Encke's comet is expected to arrive at the point of its orbit nearest the earth on the 19th of October, forty millions of miles distant. It will be barely visible to the naked eye. Its

A bed of lithographic limestone, twenty miles has been discovered in the Deccan.

period is 1210 days.

The increase of American ships in the trade of the Unite Kingdom during the last year is noticed in the English pa-pers. It has gone up from 35,000 to 50,000 tons.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. PROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The following article from the London Times contain ome truths with regard to the land-grasping propensities of our people, blended with more error. It is quite wrong in

the assumption that the stability of our institutions is dependant on the continued extension of our territory and diffusion of our people. We should be more quiet, more stable, more truly republican, if our limits were fixed and unchangeable. Our national appetite for more is a vice, but one for which Great Britain has little right to reproach us. We have no wish to acquire another foot of territory, but

we are desirous that what is confessedly ours shall, as soon as possible, be entirely ours, without partnership or adverse posession. It was necessary to admit and guaranty the "possessory rights" of the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon, in framing the treaty, and even to concede the free navigation of the Columbia; but this is to be submitted to only until it can be peacefully obviated. To perpetuate the present arrangement s to expose the two countries to incessant collisions, heartburnings, and the peril of war. The distance of Oregon alike from Europe and this country is so great that the wild borderers there will be restrained from mutual feuds by no salutary fears of law or penalty. It is very important that the line should be run and marked, and all our side of it be ours, at the earliest possible period. Let the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in our Oregon be extinguished as soon as practicable, and the British claim to navigate the Columbia goes with it. Such is the opinion of our ablest jurists. Let them navigate it if they need to, on sufferance, but not as their right by treaty, if our revenue and other laws are to be really extended over that region.

As to Vancorver's island, it is said to be exceedingly rich in soil, timber, coal, harbors, &c.; and its possession may become desirable to us; but for the present we would rather see some part of our national debt paid than any considerable sum expended to acquire it. And, should it ever become necessary to us, we believe it will be much more easily procured from a trading, money-making Company than from the British Government. Contrary, therefore, to the view of some ontemporaries, we hear with pleasure that this island has been ceded to the Hudson's Bay Company,

PROM THE LONDON TIMES OF SEPTEMBER 8. The policy pusued by the Governmen of the United States with regard to territorial aggrandizement a particularly deserving of attention. Prussia, in her vital truggles through the middle of the last century, was not more esperately bent

upon consolidation and enlargement than is America at pre-sent; and a State which still retains in its original possessions sufficient unoccupied land to maintain double the amount of sufficient unoccupied land to maintain double the amount of population, is impressing into its service all the expedients of annexation, conquest, and purchase, with as much letermina-tion and energy as if it were actually gasping in those extremities of political existence which necessitated the seizure of Silesia, and almost palliated the first partition of Poland. This policy may be, perhaps, to some extent, the matifesta-tion of that high national purpose occasionally proclaimed by American statesmen, of reducing the uttermost parts of the continent under their rule, upon the faith and sanction of scripcontinent under their rule, upon the faith and senction of scriptural donations; or it may be simply the natural development of ambitton and activity in a thriving, uncontrolled, and unquiet people. But with either or both of these motives we have no doubt there is compounded, on the part of forecasting statesmen, a strong desire to multiply and extend, as far as recessible, these cutter for divining the factors. possible, those outlets for discontent and restlessness which are the very lungs of the American body politic, and to postpone to the remotest practicable period that moment when the rush to the remotest practicable period that moment when the rushing stream of expansive population must at length be checked, and with a sudden and terrible recoil. What emigration is, or ought to be, to Great Britain, migration is to the United States. Their colonies are in their western provinces All opinions concur in stating that the facilities afforded by the wilderness of the Far West to the spirit of adventure or change have proved the salvation of the Government, and have been the chief means of preserving intact, for seventy years, a con-stitution which, by the side of more recent incarnations of democracy, seems to wear not a few of the features of a steady and consolidated monarchy. The efforts of the American Governpent to perpetuate the existence and secure the free action of this political safety-valve, have been commensurate in success, not less than in spirit, with the necessities of the case. Taken with the previously vacant territories of the United States pro-per, we may say that the annexation of Texas, the acquisi-tions from Mexico, and the awards in Oregon, have placed at the disposal of the authorities at Washington a tract of land at least twice as spacious as the whole presently inhabited por-tion of their possessions. In fact, taking the whole breadth of the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between the 50th and 30th parallels, as representing the present doming ions of the United States of America, it would be substant tially correct to say that the whole space west of the Missouri, or, in other words, two-thirds of the whole territory, is yet unchanted, and lies in reserve for the caprices or necess generations to come. It is particularly instructive to observe with what summary and business-like promptitude every acro of this accumulated property is secured in the Government stores, and stamped, as it were, with the national mark, for the undetermined purposes of the nation. Already that coast, to the capabilities of which we seem to pay so little heed, has been brought within call of Washing-ton, and the ports of the Pacific will be kept well in hand by

the Cabinet sitting on the shores of the opposite ocean. A line of mail steamers is forthwith to run between New York

and New Orleans; at New Orleans it will join a second line

from that port to Chagres, on the Isthmus of Panama; from the Isthmus a third line of steamers will traverse the Pacific to and from the Columbia river. The ink of the treaties is scarcely dry, and yet, in January next, the direct and regular communication between New York and Oregon will be such as, at this time last year, had not been established between in their operations. The terms of the convention left certain possessory rights to the Hudson's Bay Company within the funtier assigned to the United States. These rights the States are anxious to purchase immediately, and it is probable that are anxious to purchase immediately, and it is probable that the ?resident, without waiting for the re-assembling of Congress, will negotiate during the recess, at no illiberal valuation, his bargain for the whole of these possessions. How much of the price paid for Louisiana or California would the Government of Washington give for an island which seems to have gone begging for twelve months in London? There is this peculiar interest attached to these transactions on the American Continent—that we there see in actual operation the course of those events of which in our own world we can only read. of those events of which in our own world we can only read. We may look at the North America of 1818 as at the North We may look at the North America of 1848 as at the Northern Europe of a thousand years before, and may watch with our own eyes the territorial settlement of a continent. There are the Spaniards of the Isthmus, the rival Saxons in the centre, the Sclavonians in the northwestern angle, and a powerful element of Celts interspersed. We may imagine a new race of Franks establishing itself in a transatlantic Gaul; a new colony of Sclaves struggling up to a new Pomerania, or a new swarm of Huns settling upon a new Danubs. We have civilized instead of barbarous races to deal with; and therein consists the whole difference. With this variation, we may fix our speculative eyes upon a continent of which the distribution and occupation is as uncertain and fortuitous as that of Europe in the days of Charlemagne. There may be one empire or two, of one or two races, or there may be kingdoms or republics innumerable. Nobody can yet calculate the members of the American family, when the partition and tenancy of the continent shall be at length complete. The intermembers of the American lamily, when the partition and ten-ancy of the continent shall be at length complete. The inter-est feit in such a prospect as this is not diminished by the consideration of the extent to which our own national credit is involved. Over half of this wast territory we have at least manorial rights, and it is indeed fitting that the institutions of the Company to which we delegate so important a tenancy should be introduced to general notice. It should not be over-locked that one went in the contraction in the contraction of the should be introduced to general notice. It should not be over-looked that our remaining portion in these possessions is mainly deficient in those very advantages which we have recently proposed to bargain away. The immense tract of British North America has on the Pacific but a very inadequate proportion of seaboard. The Russian territories straggle half way down our western coast from the north; and south of the Columbia river, all will soon be subject to American rule. Vancouver's island is not only the most promising harbor and position in these parts, but it is literally nearly one-half of the western seaboard of our whole dominion. And yet this is the settlement on which we set so little store.

M. GUIZOT AT YARMOUTH .- At a public entertainment given at Great Yarmouth, (England,) after the re-opening of St. Nicholas Church, M. Guizor, who is stopping at Lowestoffe, was present, and on his health being drunk by the chairman, spoke as follows:

"I have come (he said) but twice during my life to England. The first time I came as the ambassador of a powerful king; the second as an exile. I have hitherto refused to myself every invitation to feasts and to great meetings. Far from my dear country, and deeply sad, it is my inclination as well as my duty to live in retirement; and this I am doing. But this occasion is one of a very different kind. The restoration of a church of God, the piety of an immense people, the eloquence of two worthy Bishops, these were the motives that attracted me to your town after I had refused every other invitation. attracted me to your town after I had refused every other invitation. I regret it not. I am happy, deeply happy, to have seen what I have seen, to have heard what I have heard, to have felt what I feel just at this moment. Allow me to say, keep your faith, keep your laws; be faithful to the examples, to the traditions of your ancestors, and I trust God will continue to pour on you and your country His best, his most abundant, his most fertile blessings."—English paper.